NUMB. 1275

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JULY 23. 1739. Nº 1273.

CONSIDERING how virulently the *Malecontent Writers* had inveigh'd againſt the *Miniſtry* for a Series of Years, as the Encouragers of *Luxury*, one might wonder to ſee One of the moſt *eminent* amongſt them, openly avowing the Inoffenſiveneſs of that, which he himſelf had ſo often painted in the moſt frightful Colours. This ſhifting of Sentiments, I ſay, might be admir'd at, if it were not notorious that theſe ſcribling *Proteus*'s vary and change with the Seaſons; and affirm or deny, juſt as it ſerves the Purpoſe of the Week.

WITH this *moſt conſiſtent Scribe* the comfortable Enjoyment of *Wealth* was once a hideous Monſter, nourish'd up by the *Miniſtry* for the Purpoſes of National Poverty and Slavery: But a late * Author in his Paper, having proved beyond Contradiction, That our preſent *Luxury* is rather an Indication of the Steadineſs and Lenity of our *Government*, and Increaſe of our *Wealth*, and an Incentive to *Induſtry*, behold how he changes his Note in the *Craftſman* of the 16th of laſt Month. 'The general Extravagancy and *Luxury* of the *People* muſt ruin *Individuals*; but whatever *One* loſes *Another* gains, and the *National Stock* cannot be thus exhauſted, unleſs our *Taxes* are too exorbitant, in every Shape, for the Nation to bear, &c.

ADMIRABLE Reaſoning! *Luxury* is not hurtful, becauſe what *One* loſes *Another* gains; nor is the *National Stock* impair'd by it, unleſs the *Taxes* are exorbitant.——'Tis hard to conceive what this Writer would be at. How can *Taxes*, that as neceſſarily go back to the *People*, as they firſt *flow* from them, be ſaid to impair the *National Stock*, any more than the *Extravagancy* of *Individuals* which becomes a Gain to *many*, tho' a Loſs to *ſome*?

WHILST this Writer entertained any Hopes of being credited, *Luxury* in the Groſs was an *Evil* big with National Miſchief; but being hunted out of that fallacious Track, 'tis *none*, unleſs the Taxes are exorbitant.——Ridiculous! For allowing him the Queſtion he begs, for Argument's ſake, how does the *Medium* of Taxes conſtitute *Luxury* to be, or not to be a *National Evil* (except as to Morals) if the *National Stock* be not any more impair'd by Taxes than by the *Extravagancy* of Individuals? Taxes rais'd to ſupport a Foreign War, may be a Drawback on the *National Stock*; but Taxes which are laid out in the Nation can never impair it, any more than the Extravagancy of Individuals; nor can the one any more than the other, conſtitute *Luxury* to be, or not to be a National Evil.

FROM this Writer's Reaſoning on this Subject in all his Papers, I apprehend he is not thoroughly acquainted with the Nature of *Luxury*, and therefore ſhall be at the Pains of tranſcribing Part of what a late ingenious § *Foreigner* ſays on the Subject.

'*LUXURY* is an extraordinary Sumptuouſneſs, proceeding from *Riches* and *Security* of a Government. It will be always found attendant upon every *well-govern'd* Society. Whoever findeth himſelf poſſeſs'd of great Plenty, will be deſirous to enjoy it. He hath, for this Purpoſe, ſeveral Cravings, which Perſons not ſo rich as he are not able to pay for; and theſe Cravings are always relative to Time and Perſons. What was *Luxury* in the Days of our Fathers, is now very common; and what is *Luxury* among us, will not be ſo to our Poſterity, &c.

'THE Peaſant findeth *Luxury* in the Habitation of the Villager, the Villager in the Houſe of the Inhabitant of his neighbouring Town; who, on his Part, looketh upon himſelf as unpolite with reſpect to the Inhabitant of the Capital City; and he is yet more unpolite when compar'd to the Courtier.

'THE Legiſlature may judge the ſame Way of *Luxury* as of *Colonies*. When a State hath the Number of Men neceſſary for Tilling the Land, for Defence, and for Manufactures, 'tis of Uſe that the Surplus ſhould employ themſelves in Works of *Luxury*; becauſe there remains only this Employment for them, or they muſt lie idle, &c.

'*LUXURY* is, in ſome Sort, the Deſtroyer of Sloth and Idleneſs. The Luxurious Man would ſoon ſee the End of his Riches, if he did not endeavour to preſerve them, or to acquire more; and he is by ſo much the more engag'd to perform the Duties of Society, as he is expoſed to the Eyes of Envy, &c.

'AND to paſs from the Particular to the General. The *Luxury* of a Nation is confin'd to a Thouſand Men, relatively to Twenty Millions, who are as happy as they, when a good Polity makes them enjoy in quiet the Fruit of their Labour. If Plowmen or Artificers riot in *Luxury*, it muſt be ſupported by the additional Labour of Plowmen and Artificers. This will always form a Circle, which rendereth *Luxury* little to be fear'd in a Nation.—— Perhaps 'tis owing to *Luxury*, that *Drunkenneſs*, which is much more hurtful to Body and Mind, is not now ſo common as formerly. This beſtial Vice ſeems to have retir'd into thoſe Countries, where neither *Luxury*, nor Induſtry are yet arriv'd.'

'BREAD is of abſolute Neceſſity, and *Woollen Manufactures* are of a Second Neceſſity; but Bread and Cloth, of the laſt Fineneſs, would appear as the higheſt *Luxury*, if Cuſtom did not habituate us to the Uſe of them. The Term *Luxury* is an idle Name, which ſhould never be employ'd in Conſiderations on Polity and Commerce; becauſe it conveyeth uncertain, confus'd, and falſe Ideas, the Miſapplication whereof might ſtop *Induſtry* in its very Source.'

'—— ARISTIDES *Sparta* was neither more victorious, nor better govern'd, nor did produce greater Men, than voluptuous *Athens*. There are but Four *Lacedemonians*, and there are Seven *Athenians*, among the illuſtrious Men whoſe Lives are wrote by *Plutarch*, without reckoning *Socrates* and *Plato*, who are omitted.'

'CATO, the great Advocate for ſumptuary Laws among the *Romans*, being bred up in Villages, (unacquainted with Induſtry and Commerce) had acquired the Manners of them. He is repreſented to us, as an avaricious and intemperate Man; even as an Uſurer and a Drunkard. The luxurious *Lucullus*, a greater Commander, and as juſt a Man as he, was always liberal and beneficent. The Reformer, who by the Severity of his Maxims would render Life more burdenſome, may perhaps be rever'd by the Populace; but he will always be contemn'd by the Wiſe, who lay it down as a Rule not to be ſwerv'd from, *to procure Eaſe and Comfort to Society*.'

'LET us ſee at what Expence *Luxury* was baniſh'd the Nation [the *French*], during the Firſt Race of our Kings. A free, but ſavage Life, Ferocity of Manners, little Commerce with civiliz'd Nations, Ignorance of the Conveniencies of Life, contributed to keep *Luxury* from the Cottages; and we can't form to ourſelves a clearer or more perfect Idea of thoſe early Times, than by comparing them with the Kind of Life now led by the Savages in *North America*.'

'AS ſumptuary Laws ſtrike at Liberty, and ſtop up the Avenues to Induſtry, the Legiſlature ſhould carefully avoid laying any Reſtraint upon Freedom, or reducing Artificers into a dangerous Idleneſs, by taking away a new Motive to Labour.'——

'THE exceſſive Price paid for ſome trifling Proviſions, which the luxurious Man diſplayeth with Profuſion at an Entertainment, the Merit whereof he would have to conſiſt in the Expenſiveneſs of it, is an Inſtance of the higheſt and moſt ridiculous Kind of *Luxury*; and yet, why ſhould this extravagant Expence be exclaim'd againſt? The Money thus earn'd, would, if it lay in the Cheſt of the luxurious Man, remain dead to the Society. The Gardiner receiveth it, and hath deſerv'd it, as a Recompence for his Induſtry, which is thereby excited. His Children almoſt naked are thereby cloathed; they eat Bread in Plenty, enjoy better Health, and labour with chearful Expectation. The ſame Money, given to Beggars, would only ſerve to feed their Idleneſs and Debaucheries.'

'GOD forbid we ſhould compare ſuch a Manner of expending Sums of Money, with the great Motives of Charity, which giveth Aſſiſtance to ſhamefac'd Poverty and to Hoſpitals! Every other Virtue gives way to this, the greateſt of all Virtues, and which is always accompanied by Juſtice and Decency. But as we have already ſaid, Men are very rarely guided by Motives of Religion. It is the Buſineſs of Religion to deſtroy *Luxury*; but 'tis that of the State to make an Advantage of it.' &c.

July 6. 1739. Y. Z.

* *Export.*

§ *Political Eſſay upon Commerce, by Monſieur* ——, *tranſlated by* Dav. Bindon, *Eſq*;

The following Foreign Articles were omitted in our laſt, for Want of Room.

Petersburg, June 26. *O. S.*

ACCORDING to our laſt Advices from Count Munich's Army, it conſiſted of 40000 Men, and was advancing by long Marches towards Choczim.

They write from Warſaw, That it was actually arriv'd within 10 Miles of that Place, and 7 from Kaminiec; and that the Turks and Tartars hover about the Nieſter, to diſpute the Ruſſians Paſſage of that River.

Vienna, July 4. *O. S.* An Expreſs from Belgrade has brought Advice, That the Grand Seignior's Army was arriv'd at Paſſarowitz, but 8 or 9 Leagues from the Imperial Camp. The Emperor, at the Demand of the Swediſh Miniſter, has order'd ſtrict Inquiry to be made in Sileſia into the Murder of the Baron de Sinclair. The Emperor's Chamber of Finances has receiv'd 3,500,000 Florins, negociated in Holland, towards the Expences of the War with the Turks. According to an exact Eſtimate of the Expences neceſſary for this Campaign, they will amount to 4,300,000 Florins. The Ruſſian Miniſters have both receiv'd certain Advices, that General Munich is actually marching thro' Poland with 90000 Men, in order to attack Choczim, and by favour of that Diverſion to ſend a Body of his Troops to Hungary; for which Reaſon the Imperial Court has ſent Order to the Counties of that Kingdom which lie next to Poland, to prepare all Things for their Reception, and eſpecially a good Stock of Brandy, of which the Ruſſians are known to be great Topers.

Letters from Rome mention the Death of Cardinal Colonna, Uncle to the Conſtable of that Name. And from Paris they write, That on the 5th Inſtant, O. S. dy'd there of the Small Pox, M. du Fay, who was a Member of our Royal Society, as well as of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris for the Profeſſion of Chymiſtry, and Intendant of the Royal Garden of Plants. The young Prince of Lamberg is alſo dead at Vienna, who was the only Male Heir left of the Family, which is by his Death quite extinct.

A Dutch Man of War enter'd Cadiz the 29th of June, N. S. which 2 Days before met and ſunk a Sallee Corſair off of Cape Spartel, with 200 Men, of whom the greateſt Part were drown'd, but the reſt got aboard the Dutch Ship.

Extract of a Private Letter from the Hague.

'Tis obſerv'd that the Court of Great Britain is reſolv'd to employ its Force againſt Spain, not in a Form of War but by Way of Repriſals. The M——y think themſelves juſtify'd in having Recourſe to this latter Expedient, by a former Treaty with Spain, without embroiling themſelves with that Crown, or making the leaſt Breach in that Union and good Underſtanding which ought to ſubſiſt between the Two Courts. Their Authority for this Conduct is the 14th Article of the Treaty with Spain in 1670. whereby it is ſtipulated, "That "no private Injury ſhall in any Reſpect weaken this "Friendſhip and this Treaty, nor ſtir up a Hatred "and Diſcord between the Two Nations, but that "each Nation ſhall be anſwerable for its own Con"duct; and that, in conſequence, neither ſhall get "Satisfaction for the Fault of the other by the "Method of Repriſals, or any other odious Proceſs "of that Sort, unleſs Juſtice is refus'd, or delay'd "beyond Reaſon: For in this Caſe it ſhall be law"ful for the King, whoſe Subject has ſuffer'd any "Damage, and receiv'd any Injury, according to "the

" the Laws, and to the Principles of the Law of " Nations (*omni modo procedere*) to proceed in any " Manner, and to uſe ſuch Expedients as he ſhall " think fit, till Reparation be made to his injur'd " Subject.

' All that we want to know now is, Whether ' Spain will not explain this Article of the ſaid Trea- ' ty after another Manner, and whether, without ' declaring War, ſhe will not oppoſe Repriſals to our ' Repriſals.

' Letters of the 21ſt ult. from Kaminieck on the ' Frontier of Poland, do not ſay that the Turks have ' as yet made the leaſt Motion for oppoſing the ' Ruſſian Army.

' We are aſſur'd that a Marriage is concluded ' between Prince Frederick of Heſſe-Caſſel, Nephew ' to the King of Sweden, and the Princeſs Mary, ' the fourth Daughter of his Britannick Majeſty, and ' that the Articles are actually ſign'd.'

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, July 13. On the 1ſt arrived the Matthew, Lambert, from Bilbao: On the 2d, the Speedwell's Prize, Betah; and the Speedwell, Garriques; both from Antigua: On the 7th, the Freedom, Nicholſon, from Drontheim: On the 9th, the Catherine, Haies, from the Canaries: On the 10th, the King George, French, from Cherant: And on the 13th, the Concord, Crawford, from Drontheim. On the 7th ſail'd the Speedwell's Prize, Betah, for the Baltick: On the 8th, the Jane, M'Rachran, for Marſeilles: On the 13th, the Providence, Stewart, for London.

Portſmouth, July 20. Came in the Elizabeth, Thackſton, of and for this Place, from Malaga.

Deal, July 20. Wind E.N.E. Remain the Chatham and Potmahone, King's Ships; with the Kinſale Man of War, who arriv'd this Morning. Arrived the King of Portugal, Hughs, from Lisbon; and the King's Meadow, Manſfield, from Jamaica.

Deal, July 21. 1739. Wind N.W. by W. His Majeſty's Ship the Centurion arriv'd in the Downs laſt Night, and is ſail'd again this Forenoon to the Weſtward. Remain his Majeſty's Ships the Portmahone, Chatham, and Kinſale. Came down the St. Philip, Stevens, for the Weſt-Indies. Arrived the Parham Club, Davis, from Antigua; the Montſerrat, Stanny, from ditto; the Elizabeth, French, from St. Kit's; the Cordelia and Elizabeth, Maſters from Briſtol; a Trader from Dublin, Name unknown; and the Salisbury, Smith, from Lisbon.

Graveſend, July 20. Paſs'd by the Lamb, Jones, from St. Malo; the Samuel and Mary, Holland, from Narva; the Elizabeth and Mary, Hammond, from Peterſburg; the Young Tobias, Nasky, from Stetin; the Ann, Dennir, from Riga, the Peter and Ann, Neilſon; and the Maxwell, Janſen, from Norway; the Conſtant, Hall, from Gottenburgh.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Lancaſter, the Hope, Serjeant, from Barbados.

At Dover, the Trimmer, Redard; and the Peggy, Nowell, both from Oporto.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

From the Imperial Camp at Merova, July 10. N. S. On the 7th at Night arriv'd here a Turkiſh Aga, with a Guard of 50 Men, bringing Letters from the grand Army of the Turks to Felt-Marſhal Wallis. The Aga with his Guard were incamp'd before the Front of our Left Wing, and were furniſh'd by us with all Neceſſaries. To-day the ſaid Aga with his Guard were diſpatched with the Field Marſhal's Anſwer.

Stockholm, July 3. N. S. The French Squadron came up the 30th paſt, about Four in the Afternoon. M. d'Antin ſaluted with 15 Guns the Caſtle here; which was return'd with 16. As ſoon as the Squadron came to an Anchor, M. St. Severin, the French Ambaſſador, went on board, to pay a Viſit to M. d'Antin, and to invite him and a Number of his Officers to Supper: The Ambaſſador was receiv'd on board with a Diſcharge of 15 Guns. This Morning M. St Severin carried M. d'Antin to Carlberg, to preſent him and his Officers to their Swediſh Majeſties. Moſt of the Officers are gone by Water in eight of their Boats. They are to be admitted to Audience out of Mourning, tho' the Court is in it ſince Sunday for the Death of the Duke of Holſtein.

On Saturday laſt the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty gave Notice, that, in purſuance of His Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, Letters of Marque or General Reprizals againſt the Ships, Goods, and Subjects of the King of Spain, are ready to be iſſued to any of his Majeſty's Subjects, or others, who are willing to fit out any Ship or Veſſel againſt Spain, and whom their Lordſhips ſhall deem fitly qualified for the ſame, upon their giving the uſual Security, not to take, or any ways moleſt, the Ships, Goods or Effects of the Subjects of his Majeſty, or of his Allies.

The latter End of laſt Week a large Horſeman's Sword, ſuppos'd to have been made above 500 Years ago, the Blade being 4 Feet in Length, a Basket Hilt with a large Pummel at the End of fine Steel, a little damaged, was dug up near the Shoar at the Woolſtaple, Weſtminſter, where the Abutments of the new Bridge are to be built; and, altho' it has been buried ſo long in the Shore under Water, the Goodneſs of the Steel has prevented it being much impaired.

Several ancient Coins have likewiſe been dug up, particularly one of the Emperor Domitian, of Copper. Likewiſe ſeveaal Coins of Copper and Braſs of Queen Elizabeth, King James the Firſt, and King Charles the Firſt; and alſo ſmall Pieces near the Bigneſs of a Farthing, which Tradeſmen formerly paſs'd as current Coin; one particularly by a Tradeſman in Bow-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, commonly called Thieving-lane, in the Year 1659. There are likewiſe ſeveral other ancient Pieces taken up.

The Alms-houſes called King Stephen's Alms-houſes are pull'd down, and we hear that others in lieu of them will be built in Tothil-fields.

We hear, that his Majeſty has been plea'd to appoint the Rev. Robert Bolton, D.D. Dean of Carliſle, Vicar of St. Mary at Reading, and formerly Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, to be Biſhop of Down and Connor in the Kingdom of Ireland, in the Room of the Right Reverend Dr. Francis Hutchinſon, lately deceaſed.

James Glenn, Eſq; Governor of South Carolina, is appointed Vice-Admiral of the ſaid Province, and Captain of the Two Independant Companies of Foot doing Duty there.

We hear, that his Majeſty has been plea'd to appoint Thomas Matthews, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Navy, to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Jaſper Clyton, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in North Britain, will ſet out thither to-morrow.

To-morrow the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor will hold the Second General Seal after Trinity Term, at Lincoln's-Inn Hall.

Yeſterday dy'd of a Fever Mr. Patrick Wilſhaw, who for many Years paſt kept Batſon's Coffee-houſe in Cornhill.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	01	11	Evening 01 36

Bank Stock 137. India 153 without Dividend. SouthSea 93 1-half. Old Annuity 107 1-half. New ditto 105 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 105 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 90. Royal Aſſurance nothing done. London Aſſurance 10 7-8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 2 l. 6 s Prem. South Sea ditto 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 1-half Premium. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 115. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 4 s. to 6 s.

Exciſe-Office, London, July 23, 1739.

By Order of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of Exciſe,

ON Thurſday the 2d of Auguſt next, will be expos'd to Sale in their Court-Room in the Old Jewry, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, Several Parcels of Condemned Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Soap, and Starch, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, &c. which may be viewed on the Monday and Tueſday preceding the Day of Sale, at the Exciſe-Office, and at the Warehouſes near the Cuſtom-Houſe, from Nine to Twelve in the Morning, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from Nine to Twelve in the Forenoon. Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be deliver'd at the ſaid Office on Saturday next.

WHEREAS JOHN SIDDALL, Cutler, on London-Bridge, did, on July 16th Inſtant, at Poſt Down in Hampſhire, exchange a Pair of Leather Bags: This is to acquaint the Perſon whoſe Bags he has got, That if he will return the ſaid John Siddall's Bags, with the Things therein contained, he will upon the Receipt thereof return the Bags he has got, and Two Guineas more for his Trouble.

JOHN SIDDALL.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

(Price One Shilling and Six-pence,)

TRUTH TRIUMPHANT: Or, A Summary View of the late Controverſy occaſioned by a Book, intituled, The Moral Philoſopher.

Quid dicam de iis neſcio, qui cum ſemel aberraverint, conſtanter in ſtultitia perſeverant & vana defendunt: niſi quod interdum puto, aut joci cauſa philoſophari, aut prudentes & ſcios mendacia defendenda ſuſcipere quaſi ut malis rebus succenſeant, vel aſſentent. Lactant. l. 3.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-row.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Wake, alias Longman, Apprentice to Thomas Wake, in Turnvill-Street, near Nichol-Street, in Shoreditch, did on Sunday the 15th Inſtant, about Noon, abſent himſelf from his ſaid Maſter's Houſe, and took away with him divers Leaſes, and other Writings, together with a Bond, payable to the ſaid Thomas Wake, for 100l. which are of no Uſe but to the Owner, and upwards of Nine Pounds in Caſh, beſides ſome Spaniſh Bits; if the Writings are ſent to the ſaid Thomas Wake, within Three Days from the Date hereof, or to Francis Cartwright, next Shoreditch Church, the Bearer ſhall receive Ten Guineas Reward, and no Queſtions ask'd. No greater Reward will be given.

If the ſaid Nathaniel Wake will return the Writings, Leaſes, &c. all other Faults will be forgiven.

He is a ſturdy Lad, about five Foot eight Inches high, eighteen Years of Age, of a ſwarthy Complexion, pitted with the Small-Pox; and had on when he went away a dark Wig, a light Drab Cloth Coat, with a Jockey Sleeve, and Metal Buttons, a Copper-colour German Serge Waiſtcoat and Breeches, and dark grey Stockings.

This Day is Publiſhed,

(Beautifully printed in Two Volumes, Folio)

With his Lordſhip's Effigies *engrav'd by Mr.* VERTUE,

HISTORIA PLACITORUM CORONÆ. The Hiſtory of the Pleas of the Crown. *By Sir* MATTHEW HALE, *Knt. Sometime Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench.*

Now firſt publiſhed from his Lordſhip's original Manuſcript, and the ſeveral References to the Records examined by the Originals: With large Notes.

By SOLLOM EMLYN, *of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq;*

To which is added, a Table of the Principal Matters.

N. B. A ſmall Number are printed on a large Paper for the Curious.

Printed for F. Gyles, over-againſt Gray's-Inn in Holborn; T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon, between the Two Temple-Gates in Fleet-ſtreet; and C. Davis in Pater-noſter Row.

Where may be had, Juſt Publiſhed,

Fleta, ſeu Commentarius Juris Anglicani; partim Gulielmo Sto Cottoniano, partim ex antiquis Rotulis, & tum eorundem tam Hiſtoriæ quam Legum Angliæ Scriptoribus, emendatus, illuſtratus, & in integrum reſtitutus: Liber primus Antiquus Placitorum Coronæ Continens.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, brings to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Diſorder of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dole of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and all Who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Rayner's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.